'What said your boatmen to you when you did so?'

'They grumbled and objected, I believe; but as I don't understand Hindostanee, I'm not quite sure.'

'And you have no reason for believing that this man was murdered, beyond the fact of finding him in the water?'

'None. But surely is not that strong proof presumptive?' Who but a murderer would thus dispose of a body, indeed, unless the unlucky man committed suicide:" and a new light seemed to break on the mind of Langstave.

'Are you aware that at least the third part of the population of Bengal are thrown into the river by their relations after death?—that such is considered the most religious mode of disposing of their mortal remains?'

Jerry looked very blank as he whispered out a negative.

'Well, then, my dear sir, allow me to inform you that such is the fact. As you proceed up the river, you will meet with hundreds of dead bodies daily. And now the only thing you have to do is, to return this carcase to the water as soon as possible, lest you are accused of sacrilege.'

'Good gracious! you don't say so? Will you kindly order some of your people to take it down and chuck it into the river?'

'I am sorry to say that is impossible. No native would touch it; he would lose caste if he did.'

'What, then, am I to do?'

'Why, as you brought it here, so take it back again.'

Jerry was now in a most unpleasant predicament. When he had borne it along before, he was sustained in his dreadful task by a belief that he was doing a sacred duty, an act of justice; but now to parade thro' the streets with the dead body of a native, with the folly of having picked it up in the river attached to the act, was more than even Jerry could calmly contemplate, and was about to make some remonstrance, when his late boatmen suddenly burst into the room, and, throwing themselves on their knees before the chief magistrate, began to call out, '*Mofcarrow, mofcarrow, Burrow Sahib, mofcarrow!*'—Justice! great sir, grant us justice!

Presently their statement was made, and the high magistrate turning to Longstave, addressed him.

'Were you longer in the service, sir, my duty would be to have reported this strange case to the civil authorities for their notice; but as you are but just arrived, I am willing to believe you have erred from ignorance rather than from any design to injure; therefore—'

Here Langstave would have spoken, but the magistrate interrupted him.

'Don't speak, sir, you will only make the case worse. You have committed a sad offence, although, I hope, unconsciously. By drawing a body from the river, you have been guilty of sacrilege; you have insulted the religion of the natives, which is strictly forbidden by our laws to be interfered with. By placing the said body in the boat you have defiled it: no Hindoo can ever make use of it again. Think yourself lucky, therefore, that I am inclined to deal mercifully towards you.'

Langstave once more breathed.

'Look ye, sir, for the dishonor you have brought upon these poor men, you must pay two good mohurs (£4 sterling;) for the boat and its appurtenances, two hundred rupees, £20 sterling; to which add another gold mohur, and I will get an English sailor I am about to release from prison to carry down the putrid body and throw it back into the river.'

Now it so happened that poor Jerry had not above thirty pounds in the world. He was about to reply; but a look from the justice gave him a hint that it would be better to pay the money and have done with it. So, with a look of sorrow, he thrust his hand into his pocket, and was about, after paying down five-sixths of his worldly store, to depart, when the worthy magistrate managed to whisper to him.

'Take my advice, my young spark; leave Calcutta as soon as you can, for depend upon it, in this city you will be sure to find yourself the reviled and abhorred of the natives, the butt of ridicule of your own countrymen. But wherever you roam, take my advice never interfere with religious customs,—never volunteer to pick up dead natives.'

'Thank ye,' replied Jerry; 'your advice is so good that I promise to abide by it. They may stuff, roast, and eat each other, without my ever taking the trouble to interfere with them again.'

'*Bokulatchar*,' rejoined the magistrate,—'*Consommer*, show the gentleman out.' As Jerry left the Hall, he heard the worthy dispenser of justice audibly exclaim to a friend that stood near, 'What a Griffin!!'

DEFINITION OF A HUSBAND BY HIS WIFE.

A lady composed the following vocabulary to express the character of a husband from her own experience, and which proves how copious our language is on that article. He is, said she, an abhorred, abominable, acrimonious, angry, arrogant, austere, awkward, barbarous, bitter, blustering, boisterous, boorish, brawling, brutal, bullying, capricious, captious, careless, choleric, churlish, clamorous, contumelious, crabbed, cross, currish, detestable, disagreeable, discontented, disgusting, dismal, dreadful, drowsy, dry, dull, envious, execrable, fastidious, fierce, fretful, frumpish, furious, grating, gross, growling, gruff, grumbling, hard-hearted, hasty, hateful, hectoring, horrid, huffish, humersome, illiberal, ill-natured, implacable, inattentive, incorrigible, inflexible, injurious, insolent, intractable, inaccessible, ireful, jealous, keen, loathsome, maggotty, malevolent, malicious, malignant, maundering, mischievous, morose, murmuring, nauseous, nefarious, negligent, noisy obstinate, obstreperous, odious, offensive, opinionated, oppressive, outrageous, overbearing, passionate, peevish, perverse, perplexing, pettish, petulant, plaguy, quarrelsome, queasy, queer, raging, restless, rigid, rigorous, roaring, rough, rude, rugged, saucy, savage, severe, sharp, shocking, sluggish, snappish, snarling, sneaking, sour, spiteful, splenetic, squeamish, stern, stubborn, stupid, sulky, sullen, surly, suspicious, tantalising, tart, teasing, terrible, testy, tiresome, tormenting, touchy, treacherous, troublesome, turbulent, tyrannical, uncomfortable, ungovernable, unpleasant, unsuitable, uppish, vexatious, violent, virulent, waspish, worrying, wrangling, wrathful, yarring, yelping dog in a manger, who neither eats himself nor will let others eat.—*Botanic Watchman.*

RICHELIEU BY FORREST AND MACREADY.

A sensible correspondent of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, speaks thus of the performances of these two distinguished actors:

"On Saturday night Richelieu was performed at both the Chesnut and National theatres, Macready in the one, and Forrest in the other, taking the part of the wily Cardinal. Both houses were filled, and we think it likely that neither of the two great tragedians ever performed with more spirit, or to a more enthusiastic audience.

Of the Richelieu of Messrs. Macready and Forrest, we scarcely know how to speak. Both were uncommon efforts of genius; both were thrilling, effective and natural; yet nothing could possibly be more unlike than the two representations. In some points Forrest was unapproachable; in others Macready was infinitely beyond his rival. Forrest's was the more striking performance, but Macready's the more finished and satirical. The two remind us of the incident in Scott's Tales of the Crusaders, where Coeur de Lion, to shew his skill, cuts a bar of iron in twain with his battle-axe, while his Saracenic opponent delicately divides with his scimetar a veil that is thrown towards him. The one is all force, the other all dexterity. Each is equally great in his way, but the way of each is totally different from that of the other.

In the first scene with Demauprat, Forrest was superior to Macready. The same may be said of the scene in which the power of the Church is invoked.—But the scene in which the De Mauprat attempts the life of the Cardinal, and in that of the denouement of the conspiracy, Macready went beyond his opponent."

LAMENT.

O, ven the stars is shinin', Kate
Some risin' and some settin',
And all are winkin' so fast rate,
Like chaps I've seen a bettin'—
O, then I'm thinkin' on my fate,
Which sets my eyes a wettin'.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, at which every man can come and drink; it is the newspaper which gives to liberty its practical life—its constant observation—its perpetual vigilance—unrelenting activity. The newspaper is a daily and a sleepless watchman, that reports to you every danger which menace the institutions of our country and its interests, at home and abroad. The newspaper informs the legislature of public opinion, and informs the people of the acts of legislation; thus keeping up that constant sympathy, that good understanding between people and legislators, which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity for revolutions.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAS. BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1843.

SERVILITY AND MAN-WORSHIP.—The Advocate of yesterday contains a long account of a whig meeting in New York city, at which, among other sentiments equally silly and servile, they declared as follows:

"THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK ARE HENRY CLAY'S OLD GUARD. THE GUARD NEVER SURRENDERS."

What contemptible, shameful and disgusting man-worship is here. "HENRY CLAY'S old guard!" Why the men that penned and passed this resolution are only fit to be formed into a body guard for the man they worship so blindly, and if they should succeed in electing him President. we may expect that they will provide him with a band of mercenaries, to be quartered in and around the Executive mansion, even as the sovereigns of Europe surround themselves with mercenary regiments, for protection against the rage of their oppressed subjects, and to keep the people and their complaints at a proper distance.

The federalists always find it impossible to get up enthusiasm on other than personal grounds. They know their designs and principles are odious and unpopular, and they keep them concealed as much as possible, and try to succeed by shouting high for some of their leaders, who they make the subject of most pitiable idolatry. It was thus they took hold of Harrison, and elected him to the Presidency—and now the degrading scenes of 1840 are to be acted over again, under the management of *James Watson Webb*, and similar unscrupulous managers.

If this self-organized Swiss "Guard" of Henry Clay's, can protect him from the consequences of his pernicious political proceedings for the last 20 or 30 years of his life—if they can make the people forget the 'bargain,' and the other political misdemeanors laid to his charge—they may march at his back into the Presidential mansion. But this they cannot hope to do—and altho' the federalists have before this threatened to subjugate democratic rulers with the sword—altho' they are not now, as we have reason to believe, averse to obtaining the Presidency for Clay, by arming his "old Guard" with muskets to shoot down the democracy—still we are thankful that our country is not yet reduced to the same melancholy situation of the Roman Empire, when the Emperor's "Guard" gave the crown to whom they pleased. The organization of this "guard" of Clay's is premature—they cannot make him President by means of such servile mercenaries, such tools for a despot.

WHAT'S THE PRICE OF PIPES?—BELA BADGER, the great *pipe-layer* and yarn merchant of 1840, has purchased the Philadelphia Forum, and will hereafter be responsible for whatever appears in its columns.—The infamous part which this man took in the frauds that elected Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, is well known to the public; and the infamy of his conduct will tick to him through life with the tenacity of the poisoned shirt of Nessus. Indeed, he seems conscious himself that the indignation of the people is strongly against him, for in his address he claims the support of the whigs on account of what he has suffered for the cause. He reminds them that he has not yet been rewarded for his services, and he feels sure that his appeal will not be in vain. We have no doubt but Badger will be well supported by the whigs. He is just such a man as is wanted to manage the affairs of their desperate cause. Undeterred by any principle of political honor or honesty; fruitful in originating frauds; persevering and unscrupulous in carrying them into effect; he is just the man to make an effective whig leader, and to aid their cause by the only means on which they rely for advancement.

In 1838, when the federalists resolved to carry this state by fraud and corruption, they had DICKEY and STEVENS appointed Canal Commissioners, and throughout that memorable contest every villanous scheme that could be devised was resorted to to defraud the people of their choice. They have now, no doubt, resolved on another desperate movement, and, as a preparatory step, they have placed the great leader in the pipe-laying frauds of 1840, in a prominent position, where his natural inclinations can have full scope.—Let the people look out for another grand scheme of rascality in the next campaign. Bela, no doubt, has his plans all digested, and after the Presidential nominations, they will be divulged in proper order.

BUCHANAN MEETING.—Don't forget the meeting at the Washington Hotel this evening. The time is appropriate for an expression of the feeling of Pennsylvania on the subject of the Presidency, and such suggestions will be made to the meeting to-night, as will, we are certain, receive a hearty response from every quarter of the state.

The democracy of Pennsylvania are so unanimous in favor of the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, that there is no cause for discussing the subject, and consequently but little feeling is evinced in the matter.—This harmonious union on the favorite of the state has given the enemies to the claims of Pennsylvania, an opportunity of misrepresenting the popular sentiment abroad, and our inactive policy is attributed to a feeling of indifference, instead of a union of the whole party on our favorite. This apparent apathy may do us much injury abroad, as it may induce many of the warm friends of our candidate in other states to suppose that we feel no deep interest in the matter. It behooves us then that we should agitate! agitate! agitate! that our friends may not grow faint in the work, or become lukewarm in the cause. The meeting this evening will give a decided expression of the feelings of the democracy of Allegheny, and our friends abroad may rest assured that it embodies the sentiments of the democrats of every county in the state.

BLUE NOSE COMMITTEE.—The Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence met on Saturday, and after considerable discussion, adopted a resolution authorizing a County Convention to be held on the 4th January, 1844, to decide on what shall be done with the small remnant that remains of the antimasonic party.

Between the present time and the 4th January, the leaders in the city will ascertain what kind of a bargain they can drive with the masonic (Clay) whigs, and on that day they will be prepared to hand over the whole antimasonic party to the "Ex-Grand Master." But we doubt much whether the great body of the antimasons—the honest voters who have been gulled so long by city leaders—will pay any attention to the doings of this committee. They have been sold and transferred too often by the city clique, and now that the organization to which they were honestly attached is destroyed, they will take their own political course without permitting others to dictate to them. Whatever arrangement is made to enlist under the whig banner, they may rest assured it is one of corruption, and entered into solely for the benefit of a few who have been speculating in antimasonry for some years past. The honest portion of the party know this, and we think that hereafter they will form their own political opinions, without depending on the political weathercocks of the city for instructions.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury says that a gentleman of that city had recently sent him, from a friend in Mississippi, a cradle—the body of which was made from the shell of a snapping turtle that weighed 135 pounds. The railing is made of buck horns and the rockers of walnut tree.

EXAMINATION OF FASSITT CONCLUDED.—The New Haven Courier of Wednesday says, the Court before whom young Fassitt was examined, adjourned from Monday afternoon to yesterday morning, and all the available testimony was introduced the previous day. Mr. Foster for the government opened the case immediately. He was followed by Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Baldwin for the defence, but the closing arguments were offered by Mr. Foster. After the arguments were closed, Mr. Justice Bennett decided to hold Fassitt to bail in the sum of $7,000, upon an appeal of the counsel of the young man, it was reduced to $3,000. The trial will come off before the Superior Court in this city on the fourth Tuesday of January.

TEA ARITHMETIC.—During May and June last 46,201,151 pounds of tea were imported into England. An arithmetical solution to be settled in this: How many cups of tea would the quantity make—how many spoonfulls of sugar would be required to sweeten it—how many people would get drinks from it—how many swallows would be required to gulp it all down, and how long it would take an old woman to drink it all, at say twenty swallows per minute?

NOT TRUE.—That small pox and Yellow Fever prevail in Cincinnati.

QUITE TRUE.—That hogs, loafers, thieves and counterfeiters do, and that the citizens would very willingly exchange their whole stock, for the yellow fever, small pox, or any epidemic disease.

A large number of the members of the Episcopal Church of New York, recommend the "*Protestant Churchman*" to the support of the members of that Church. This paper was started for the purpose of opposing the spread of Puseyism, and in opposition to the "*Churchman*," a paper that takes different views respecting the doctrines of the Tractarians. The "Protestant Churchman" is very neatly printed, and contains a great quantity of reading matter, interesting to those who agree with it on religious subjects.

A package of bank bills, amounting to $4000, was stolen from the Agent of the Quincy Bank, on the morning of the 31st ult. at Boston. It was taken from under the seat of the stage which he drove, and a package of the same size, made up of slips of paper, left in its place. The Bank has offered a reward of $500 for its recovery.

NEW YORK.—The election for members of the Legislature and county officers takes place to-day. Our friends in the city have had much difficulty in settling on a ticket, as the deliberations of all their Conventions for the purpose, were regularly broken in upon by a band of rowdies, in the pay of the whigs, at the head of which is the notorious ruffian, Mike Walsh. We suppose "all the decency" will have the services of this band of blackguards secured for service at the polls to-day, and every effort in the power of ruffianism and pipe-laying will be made to defeat the democratic nominations. The following is the regular democratic ticket:—

Senator.
DAVID R. FLOYD JONES
Assembly.

Thomas Jeremiah,	Michael Burke,
Edward Sandford,	William H. Jansen,
Joseph S. Bosworth,	Thomas N. Carr,
John E. Ross,	James H. Suydam,
Augustus Davezac,	William Shaler,
George G. Glazier,	George S. Mann,
Joshua Flett.	

Sheriff—Henry C. Atwood.
County Clerk—James Corner.
Coroner—Dr. E. G. Rawson.

ALLOTMENT OF ROPES ON THE PORTAGE RAILROAD.

J. & J. D. WETHAM—for planes Nos. 1, 4 and 5—to be of prime cleaned Russia hemp, yarns to run No. 20, free from tar.

GEORGE J. WEAVER—for planes Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9—to be of prime cleaned Russia hemp, yarns to run No. 20, free from tar.

Old Ropes to be taken in part payment at 1½ cents per pound.

JOHN A. ROEBLING, wire rope at Plane No. 2, at 52 cents per foot run.

The Philadelphia folks think they have "come the giraffe" over the New Yorkers by turning out swifter boats than the brag crafts of the Gothamites. The following from the Philadelphia Chronicle, is a specimen of their crowing:

THE STEAMER PRINCETON.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"We have seen it proclaimed, in some forty or fifty newspapers, with equal confidence and exultation, that because she beat the Great Western, the steam frigate Princeton is undoubtedly the fastest steamship in the world. Now, 'the world' is a very comprehensive term, and we suspect that several steamships are to be beaten by the Princeton, before she takes precedence of all." We agree with the editor of the Commercial that "the world is a very comprehensive term," and are pleased to learn that som of our brethren in New York have found it out. It is only recently, however, that they made the discovery; and it is probable that the superiority of the steam frigate Mississippi over the ill-fated Missouri, and the successful experiment of the Princeton, has led to such a satisfactory conclusion. We were almost led to believe, at the time the steamers Kamschatka, Missouri, &c., were buildidg in New York, that the Empire City was rather more than the whole world, by the *very comprehensive terms* used by the newspapers of that great town, whilst speaking of the vast superiority of those vessels over all others. When the New Yorkers build two steamers equal to the Mississippi and Princeton, we will admit that they can nearly beat "the world," although it is a very "comprehensive term."

ALWAYS READY.

During the last war a revolutionary veteran, lived near the ocean, never went to bed without having a well-loaded gun by his side. One night there was a violent thunder storm, which shook the house to its foundation. "Husband! husband!" screamed his wife, "get up! the Britishers have landed, or the Day of Judgment has come—I don't know which!" "Well," said the old soldier, jumping up, "let them come on—they'll find me ready for either of them."

FOR THE POST.

ELK COUNTY.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice for this county, have selected Ridgway as the site, and have placed the public buildings under contract, to be finished during the next season.

The beauty of the plan, and well known skill of the contractor, Mr. Derby, insure the erection of buildings that would do credit to any county in North Western Pennsylvania. The public square and buildings are no expense to the county, the whole being furnished and paid by Mr. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, and the enterprising citizens of the place. There are large bodies of unseated lands in this county, but owners need not be under apprehension of increased taxes, as little or no expense has, or will accrue in its organization; and from the well known character of the commissioners elected, and their determination to lessen all expenses as much as possible, and keep the county out of debt, will insure perfect satisfaction to all interested as owners of property in that section. The population is nearly 3000 and rapidly increasing; good lands to actual settlers are sold at from $1.25 to $2.00 per acre. There are many German emigrants settling in this co.; and though the soil may not be as fertile as in some of the western states, the inhabitants are exempt from all bilious diseases, that are so fatal to "new comers" in the west.

FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

We had information, some days ago, of a very decided proceeding on the part of Captain Nichols, of the British frigate Vindictive, at Tahiti, being a formal prohibition to all English residents against any recognition of the French protectorate. The following extracts from a letter in the Providence Journal give a number of details possessing considerable interest:—

TAHITI, *June* 24, 1843.

H. B. M. ship Vindictive has been lying here for the last three months, for the express purpose of protecting the Tahitians from the unjust persecutions of the French. It is but a few weeks since we were in a most tantalizing state, for at least two days, as a declaration of war had in a measure been issued by the respective commanders of the two frigates then in the harbor. The natives, it appears, threatened to haul down the French protectorate flag; this coming to the ears of the French commander, he sent word to the authorities, that the moment the flag was molested, he should fire upon the town.

Now, the English commander not liking these proceedings, informed the Frenchman, that the first shot fired upon the town would be considered as an act of hostility towards the British nation, and as such would be resented, as he now considered the Tahitians under his immediate protection. The French commander replied, that he should in no manner alter his determination in respect to the inhabitants if they displaced the flag, and that Commodore Nichols was at liberty to act his own pleasure, with a knowledge of the fact. In less time than you can well imagine, after the interchange of these letters, both ships lay fully prepared for battle, stripped of all unnecessary gear, and ready for immediate action.

But all this display was to no purpose, for no one molested the flag, which we considered as most unfortunate, because they were in a pleasant humor for cutting each other's throats. Now, the prevailing opinion here is, that serious difficulties between England and France will be the result, though a few are inclined to believe that the difficulties will be adjusted in some other way. As for ourselves, we believe that something will grow out of it, on the arrival of the French Admiral, who is now daily expected, for Commodore Nichols has publicly stated that he should not allow him to enter the harbor until he makes known his real intentions towards this government. It is not probable that the Admiral will submit to such interruption, after what has passed here between the two naval commanders, the whole of which transaction he is no doubt well acquainted with. How far the commodore's love of fighting extends, we will inform you by the next conveyance.

Our harbor now presents a lively appearance, for hardly a week passes but we have more or less ships of war arriving and departing. On the 4th of the present month, H. B. M. ship Satellite arrived here, thirty-five days from Valparaiso, bringing despatches from the English Admiral, a part of which was made known on the 6th to the English residents here. The English Commodore informed them that hereafter they must apply to him in case of any difficulties, as the instructions from the Admiral stated that no Englishman hereafter residing on Tahiti were to pay any regard to the laws and ordinances of the Provincial Government. On the 5th, the Hazard arrived from Hobart Town, and on the 8th she was despatched to co-operate with Lord George Paulet and his coadjutor in the course of justice and humanity they are pursuing in the Sandwich Islands. On the 7th, the French frigate Embuscade arrived here with despatches from the Admiral, the contents of which have not yet leaked out. On the 8th and 9th the Satellite and French frigate Bussole sailed for South America—rumor says, to bring up all their disposable force here, for the purpose of contesting the right. There is certainly some affair of more than common occurrence in contemplation, as can be plainly seen by the faces of anxious importance worn by all who are in the great secret.

THE ENGLISH AND MEXICAN QUARREL.

We have already noticed the difficulty between the English Minister, at Mexico, and the Mexican Minister. The Picayune from its correspondents at the capital gathers the following authentic particulars of the cause. It looks a trifle squally:—

On the 11th ult., a festival day, it being the anniversary of the victory gained by Santa Anna over the Spaniards at Tampico, a ball was given at the palace in the city of Mexico, and all the Foreign Ministers invited. The ball-room was superbly ornamented, and among other decorations were the trophies won by Mexico from the Spaniards and Texans. These flags were suspended at one end of the room. Upon the entrance of Mr. Doyle, the *Charge d' Affaires*, he inquired the meaning of them, and being answered they were trophies he very naturally was led to a closer examination of them. Upon inspection he found that the "English Jack" was stuck up among the flags taken from the Texans. He immediately addressed himself to Mr. Bocanegra, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was present, and asked an explanation of the occurrence. The Minister replied that the "Jack" was taken from the Texans, and on that account alone had been placed among the trophies, and with no view of giving offence to the British government. Mr. Doyle expressed himself satisfied with this explanation, but added that he must request the flag should be taken down, saying that it was not his wish that the affair should receive public attention, he was willing that it should be done while the company were at supper, when no one would be present in the ball-room. Bocanegra consulted with Santa Anna on the subject, and assured Mr. Doyle that it should be taken down the next day. Mr. Doyle was not satisfied with this promise, and Santa Anna not feeling disposed to accede to Mr. Doyle's demand, this gentleman retired from the ball, followed by all the British subjects present. The next day Mr. Doyle addressed a note to the Government, demanding that the flag should be taken down, and, as a satisfaction for the insult, should be hoisted in the public square and saluted with twenty-one guns. To this no satisfactory reply was given, and notes were exchanged until the 27th, which is another national fete, and the *Salon de Reception* being open on that day, Mr. Doyle was informed that the "Jack" still remained in the same place; upon which he immediately sent the British Consul-General with two merchants, as witnesses, to see if it was actually the case. Finding it to be so, he addressed a note to the Government, saying that his diplomatic relations with the government of Mexico ceased from that moment until further orders from his government. A circular was also passed to all the British merchants, advising them that he had found himself under the necessity of suspending all diplomatic intercourse with the Mexican government until he could communicate with his government. To this note it appears that the Mexican government has replied in a very insulting communication. Such is the state of the case. Mr. Doyle's despatches have gone to England in the steamer which sailed on the 1st inst.; and he had also despatched a man-of-war, which happened to be at Vera Cruz, to Bermuda and Jamaica with despatches for the Admiral. Thus rests the affair, and the citizens of Vera Cruz are apprehesive that the first news they will have will be the arrival of a British fleet. This of course gives great satisfaction to all enemies of the power of the Dictator, and to foreigners, who are in hopes that he will now be brought to his senses.

WILLS.

We are following in the wake of England, where a large portion of an estate goes for the probate and lawyer's fees. Take a recent example. A banker, by the name of Wood, died, and left nearly five millions of dollars, which he divided among his friends, and forthwith a lawsuit was commenced among the heirs. The stamp duty for the probate cost $60,000, and the costs and fees for three proctors, were something approaching to $90,000! These difficulties could always be obviated, by a man being his own executor, and dividing his estate before death. If he wishes to leave each of his executors $50,000 how much more agreeable it would be to invite them all to dinner, and say—"gentlemen, I have this day made my will, and appointed you my executors, but instead of *leaving* you $50,000 each, I have the pleasure herewith to hand that amount to you in person, thus placing all contingencies, law suits and Proctor's fees at defiance." This principle can be carried out in *extenso*—by simply reserving one-third of an estate and dividing the other two among the heirs. We scarcely open a paper without reading some will case contested before the Surrogate. People are curious and whimsical, sometimes of unsound mind, and they make such strange wills, leaving property to those not entitled to it, and cutting off those having the most claim to it! Making a will is an act of such solemn importance and vital consequence to the living, that much subsequent difficulty would be obviated, by the employment of the most experienced and honorable man in the profession to draw up the will.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ARREST OF THOMAS W. DORR.—The Providence, R. I., Chronicle, of the 1st inst., gives the following account of the arrival and imprisonment of the celebrated "free suffrage" leader of Rhode Island.

"In our second edition, of yesterday afternoon, we gave an account of the arrival of Mr. Dorr in this city, and of his arrest, and lodgement in the State Prison.—He came into town, we learn, according to an often expressed determination and was prepared to meet the issue, which he has encountered. He would have been here before, we are informed, had it not been for an indisposition with which he has been affected nearly ever since his arrival at Pawtucket, as well as certain business matters which it was necessary for him to arrange before he gave himself up to abide the requirements of the laws which it is alleged he has outraged.

His manner, from the time he walked into the city Hotel and placed his name upon the register of that house was perfectly cool and collected.

On going over to Col. Simons' he left word at the bar that if any one should call to see him he might be found there. It was not necessary for any one to go to the City Hotel to inquire his whereabouts, however, for they were known pretty generally in the streets, in less than a half hour after he arrived among us.

We had not seen Mr. Dorr until we saw him in custody of Mr. Deputy Sheriff Potter, as he came out of Col. Simons' since the day he was escorted through our streets (a year ago last May) on his return from New York.

His appearance was, so far as we could see, unchanged, with the exception that we think he looked in much better health now than he did at that time.

There are various rumors and surmises as to what are the plans of Mr. Dorr in thus virtually surrendering himself.

Some say he means to submit, without any attempt to defend himself, to whatever the authorities of the State choose to do with him; he having persuaded himself that any attempts to vindicate his stand further than he has done, would avail him nothing.

Others say he has come into our State at this time, for the purpose, after giving himself up, of petitioning the General Assembly, now in session at Kingston, to liberate him on bail.

No one can doubt but it would be much more congenial with his own feelings, as well as the feelings of his friends, were he to be allowed to await his trial in a something less restrained position than that which he now occupies: for we hear he is confined in a cell of ou State Prison, and hence is on a par with felons.

We have of course no opinions to express one way or the other. Our duty as a non-political editor, being to give facts as they transpire."

HOW IS MR. CLAY TO BE ELECTED?

Mr. Clay is to be elected by "tremendous reactions," by the "spontaneous enthusiasm" of the people, to be followed up by the "great Whig victories." This is what the Clay papers and the orators of the Clay clubs declaim about.

Unfortunately for this business of glorification, the Whig papers have somewhat prematurely given the world a sample of the stuff of which Whig victories are made. They have given us "a Whig victory" in Pennsylvania, and another in Ohio; and the result in N. Jersey is claimed as not at all inimical to Mr. Clay's success. The Whig victory in Ohio consists in the election of 12 Democrats to 9 Whigs in the Congressional delegation, which last year stood 12 Whigs to 7 Democrats; and a tie on joint ballot, when the Democrats last year had a majority of four. In Pennsylvania, the Whig victory consists of a tie in the Congressional delegation; 11 Whig to 22 Democratic Senators; 42 Whig Assemblymen to 58 Democrats; and *a popular Democratic majority of* 14,000 votes! In New Jersey, the Whigs have lost both branches of the Legislature, every member of Congress whom they nominated, and the popular vote is against them by a large and distinct majority.

In 1840, Pennsylvania cast 30 electoral votes for the Whig candidate, Ohio 21, and New Jersey 8; and we have now every assurance which indications of the popular will can afford, that the aggregate vote of these States (on the new electoral basis reduced to 56) will be cast for the Democratic candidate.

A change of 112 votes in the electoral college against the Whigs is hailed by the Whigs as a subject of rejoicing! This is the material out of which the Whig victories are made! Truly the game of brag is placed by the Whig underlings in a style that might make a master of the art proud of his skill.—*Albany Atlas.*

BURNING OF HORSES.

It is often been remarked that a horse cannot be driven from a building when on fire; but many have considered it an unauthenticated statement. An incident of which the writer was an eye-witness, may be interesting to some of our readers.

It was a cold night, in the November of 1840, while we were sojourning in the State of New York, that the cry of fire alarmed the citizens of the quiet town in which we were then staying. We soon discovered that the stable attached to the hotel was in flames, and our first efforts were directed to the safety of the horses which it contained. We threw wide open all the doors, and unloosed the halters; but no sooner was this done, than some of them rushed to the fire, inhaled the burning element, fell down and died instantly. After considerable exertion, we succeeded in getting six others out: but five immediately turned, and with a single leap, bounded into the midst of the fire. The other ran, with much speed, a distance of twenty rods from the building, and then wheeling about, made his way back to the fire, in spite of our efforts to stop him, and shared the fate of the rest of his companions. This statement, although it proves nothing new, may be relied upon. It was a melancholy spectacle, to behold on the next morning the half burned bones of eighteen noble steeds, still simmering among the smoking embers.—*Forum.*

MASSACRES.—An arrival at Sag Harbor brings intelligence, that information had been received at the Bay of Islands from the Isle —, north of the Bay of Islands, (probably one of the Fejees,) that three English vessels had been cut off and their crews murdered; in one instance the captain had his lady on board—she fell a victim.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday, November 3.

Beef Cattle.—The offerings this week exceeded 1,000, and about 900 sold at last week's prices $3 37½ to $4 37½ per 100 lbs., butchers and packers participating, the latter only to a limited extent. Hogs have declined, the supply being very heavy, and purchases have been made at 4 to $4 25, according to quality.

Coffee.—The prices for Rio have not changed, but sales have been more limited at 7 to 7¾ cents; sales also of Laguayra at 7¾; and St. Domingo at 6, all six months.

Flour.—The market has been generally quiet since our last report; City Mills has ruled at $4 25, on time, adding interest, and select brands of Howard street at the same; but for mixed lots not over $4 18¾ could probably be obtained; dealers are taking it from cars at 4 12½. The stock of Susquehanna is light, and $4 31¼ we believe, has been the best price obtained.

Grain.—Wheat has advanced two or three cents, sales of good to prime red having been made at 90 to 93 cents, but the receipts are very light; inferior qualities are proportionably less, say 75 to 88. Maryland corn may be quoted 40 to 41 cents, for new white, and 44 to 45 for old do.; new yellow 42 to 43; and old do. 51 to 53. Oats remain at 22 to 23 cents.

Molasses.—The demand is not active, and we have no private transactions to note. Since our last report, sales of Porto Rico, in hhds., have been made (towards the close of last week) at 22¾ to 23¾ cents for 153 hhds.; and this week a parcel of 25 do. at 21½ for fair, and 14 for inferior.

Spirits.—Whiskey is excessively dull at 24 cents for hhds and 25 for bbls; and New England Rum remains at 28.

Sugars.—Transactions have been mostly conducted publicly, and include 175 hhds Porto Rico (towards the close of last week) 6 30 to $7 25; and this week, 174 do. at 6 40 to $6 65 per 100 lbs.

Tobacco.—The receipts have fallen off, but prices remain unchanged: Maryland common to middling, 2 50 to $4; and good to fine 6 to $8 per 100 lbs. Ohio is in fair request at 4 to $7 50 for common to fine; and wrappers sell higher, from 10 to $12, according to the quality. All of good quality is taken as soon as on sale.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

For the week ending November 3d, 1843.

Upon comparing notes, we find that prices remain about the same as last week. We note a moderate sale of Quer Citron Bark at an advance of 75 cts per ton. Sperm candles have a tendency to advance in price. Coffee remains steady with moderate sales. Mackerel of No. 1 are scarce, and in but little demand. Lemons and raisons are rather unsettled. The latter have arrived moderately and prices have gone down. There have been large sales of superfine wheat flour for export.

In Rye there is some demand but the article is scarce. Corn meal is in no demand.

Molasses is dull—Trinidad has declined one cent per gallon.

Whale oil has advanced rapidly since last week; the sales within the day or two have been large.

In provisions there is a moderate business doing at former prices. There is but little doing in sugar, and Porto Rico has declined a shade. Wood and coal remain the same, with rather a downward tendency in prices especially for the former.

Pennsylvanian.

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Sheble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents, Water street.

FOUR FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
Rich. Clayton, Hough, Louisville.
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
McIntire, Scales, Zanesville,
*Adelaide, Bougher, Cin.
Lancaster, Klinefelter, Louisville.
Belmont Poe, Wheeling.
Oella, Bowman, Brownsville.

All boats marked thus [*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of Steam Boilers.

For Saint Louis.

THE passenger steamer NORTH BEND, DUNCAN, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings on Tuesday next, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JAMES MAY.

The North Bend is furnished with Evan's Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers. n6

HALIFAX SALMON.—The lovers of good fish are requested to call and examine some very fine No. 1, Halifax Salmon, which we have just received and opened for retail.

We have also a few bbls Nos 1 and 2 Salmon, same as above, for sale by the bbl. LLOYD & CO.,
n7 120, Liberty street.

MACKEREL, HERRING, &c.—
10 bbls No. 1 mackerel, (Northern inspection)
10 " " 2 " "
10 " " 1 herring, " "
10 boxes Scotch herring,
Received this day and for sale by
n7 LLOYD & CO., 140 Liberty st.

AMERICAN HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
FIFTH ST., NEAR MARKET.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. Frethey and G. G. Frethey having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant, the business will be conducted in future by F. A. Frethey, who is fully authorized to settle all the partnership concerns. He respectfully asks for the continuation of the patronage of friends and the public generally. n7-1m

FRESH ARRIVAL OF DELICACIES,
AT 140, LIBERTY STREET.

CHOICE PICKLES.	Walnut Ketchup,
Gerkins,	Tomato do,
Mangoes,	Sarsaparilla Syrup,
Piccelilly,	Lemon do,
Cauliflower,	Olive Oil,
French Beans,	India Currie Powder,
Walnuts,	Italian Maccaroni,
Onions,	Italian Vermicelli,
Mixed Pickles.	Capers, (French,)
RICH SAUCES.	Prunes,
John Bull's Sauce,	Bitter Almonds,
Harvey's do,	French Currants,
Reading do,	Prepared Cocoa,
Cavice do,	Jamaica Ginger,
India Soy,	Dried Cherries,
Essence of Anchovies.	Oranges, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by LLOYD & CO.,
n4 No. 140, Liberty street.

Travelling Agents Wanted.

A FEW YOUNG MEN are wanted to obtain subscriptions to Publications in the adjoining counties, to whom regular employment and liberal remuneration will be given. Apply at this office.
n2—1w.

Money Wanted.

WANTED immediately and on the best security, on mortgage on excellent property in town and country, and on good private security, if preferred, and for different periods, the following sums, viz: $5000, $5000, $3000, $2000, $1000, $750, $500, $200, $150, $100. Persons having money to lend will find undoubted security. A fair interest, and in several cases a good premium for money, and all in confidence, on applying at HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 9, 5th street. n1

Farms Wanted.

SEVERAL improved farms wanted, (within 20 miles of the Pittsburgh market). Persons disposed to sell will please call at my office, in Smithfield street, near 4th, soon.
o16-tf J. K. HENDERSON.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1843.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
o21-te THOMAS M. HOWE, Cashier.

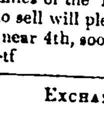
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1843.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 20th day of November next.
o21-te W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 19, 1843.

AN election for thirteen directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 20th day of November next
JOHN SNYDER,
oct 20—te. Cashier.

FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,



No. 13, Fifth street, between Market and Wood, and corner of Sixth and Grant sts.

I. & H. WALKER feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and beg leave to state that they are now manufacturing and have constantly on hand a very superior article in Beaver, Russia, Neutria, and every other description of Hats. Also, a variety of cloth, sealett and fur caps; all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. As no part of their manufacture is done by machinery, but by the best workmen by hand, they can recommend with confidence their Hats, as being superior and more durable than those generally offered to the public. Merchants and storekeepers can be supplied upon equally as low terms as in the Eastern Markets I. & H. WALKER.
o23—3m.

Situation Wanted,

AS Teacher of French, Spanish, Greek, and the Latin Language.

The undersigned wishes to acquire a perfect knowledge of the English, so that the recompense looked for will be very moderate, if he could get lessons in English from those whom he may instruct. He was lately a Professor of the above languages in the Colleges of Baton Rouge and St. Charles.

For a character for competency and morality, he can exhibit letters of the most respectable gentleman in New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Reference in this city can be made to Rev. H. J. J. Dean, of St. Paul's Church, and Captain James May.

o19. PAUL EMILE THEVEAU,
Washington House, Water st.